

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 49 Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1813.

[Vol. 27.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
SMITH AND BICKLEY.

PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

FOR SALE,

Sixty Negroes.

THE Subscriber having determined to abandon the manufacture of Bagging, will offer at public sale at the Hotel in Lexington, on Wednesday the 22d day of December next, all the Negroes employed in said manufactory—consisting of

Men, Boys & women.

These negroes were selected with the view of being retained in my own service; purchasers will now have the opportunity of being benefited by my experience.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and be continued until the whole are sold. The terms will be 12 months credit, negotiable paper with an approved indorser, and ten per cent. deduction for prompt payment.

JOHN W. HUNT,

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813.

DR. PINDELL takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has recommenced the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, &c. and may be consulted, at all times, at his Shop, situated on Main Street, next door to Mr. Postlethwait's Tavern.

August 14, 1813.

WANTED TO HIRE

A Black Boy,

between 15 and 15 years of age, well acquainted with house work, for whom liberal wages will be given. None will be taken without a good character, apply to

I & E. WOODRUFF.

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS.

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

They have just received a quantity of COPPER.

31-12th. Lexington, Oct. 1, 1813.

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.

June 29, 1813.

David Todd

HAS opened a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens' Ware, Glass Ware.

In Anderson's Stone-house, corner near the Market-house, which he will dispose of on low terms.

The business of the firm of David and Sam'l. B. Todd, has devolved upon him—The partnership having been dissolved by consent.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813.

Joseph Lindsay.

ON Mill-street, next door to Mrs. Barton's, has just received a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE;

Comprising all the articles usually kept in the retail stores of this place, which he will sell on as good terms as his neighbours.

47-48. Nov. 23, 1813.

Eliza & Maria Fry.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have commenced the MILLINERY and MANTU-MAKING Business on Main-street, three doors below the office of the Kentucky Gazette, where they have opened a fashionable assortment of MILLINERY.

Orders from the country, thankfully received and executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

Nov. 29, 1813.

Notice.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Monday the 27th of December next, on the plantation of Elijah Nuttall, dec. the following property, to wit: Three Negro men slaves, and two Negro Girls, together with some stock and household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given, by the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

MARY NUTTALL, } Executors
PRICE NUTTALL, }
THO. NUTTALL, }

November 6, 1813.

FRESH GOODS.

THOSE who may please to call at the GRAIN & FLOUR STORE, Mulberry street, leading out to Paris, second door above the Jail, will find a well chosen and pretty general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suited to the present Season,

CONSISTING OF
Cloths
Cassimers,
Coatings,
Flannels,
Blankets
Sweatdown
Towels
Manchester Cords
Velvets
Marseilles
Bombazetts
Black & Grey Worst-
ed Hose
Black & white Silk do
Cotton do.
Buckskin and Beaver
Gloves
Ladies' Long & Short
Kid do.
Ladies' Black and
White Silk do.
Silk Shawls
Linen & Cotton Checks
&c. &c.
Crockery Ware
Glass do.
Hard do.
Tin do.
Men's & Boy's Fur &
Wool Hats
Women's, Men's and
Children's Morocco
Shoes
Men's coarse Shoes
Fine do
Children's Coarse do
Port, Madeira and
Sherry Wines,
Brandy
Rum
Peach Brandy
Gin
Cherry Bounce
Blackberry Cordial
Cherry do.
Anise do.
Mint do.
Whisky
Cider-royal
Vinegar
Orleans' Molasses
Gunpowder & Young
Hyson Teas
Artificial Flowers
Black, Check & Fan-
cy Silk Hkfs.
Maddras do.
Check Cambric do.
Plain, white & fan-
cy do.
Chintz Shawls
Common Cotton do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf, Lump and Or-
leans' Sugars
Pepper
Alspice
Ginger
Cinnamon
Cloves
Mace
Nutmegs
Raisins
Powder
Shot
Lead
Gun Flints
Shad
Mackerel
Herring
Salt
Logwood
Crowly Steel
Castings
Rice
Ropes assorted
Brushes
Lamp Black in lb. pa-
pers
Tobacco
School Books
Writing Paper
Slates &c. &c.

Which will be sold at a very small advance for cash, or that which will suit just as well, viz: Wheat, old Corn, Oats, Flour, Cornmeal, Whiskey, Salt, Linsey, Linnen, Flax, Feathers, But-
Tallow, Hog's Fat, &c.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813.

Wanted to Hire

A WOMAN of good character, to act as Chamber and children's Maid—Apply at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Book Auction.

DANIEL BRADFORD has fitted up the large room over the store of Bradford & Vigus, as an Auction Room, where will be sold ON THURSDAY EVENING next, at candle light, a valuable collection of

BOOKS.
An auction will be held there every Monday and Thursday evenings—also every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 9 o'clock. Door of entrance in Exchange Alley.

ALL Officers now on the recruiting service attached to the 28th Regt. U. S. Infantry, will march what recruits they may have to the general rendezvous at Lexington, Ky. and hold themselves in readiness to join their regiment, now in winter quarters at Detroit.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS,

Col. 28th Regt. U. S. Infantry

Lexington, Nov. 24, 1813.

RECEIVED ON COMMISSION,

565 Gallons of Gin

Of good quality—which will be sold on liberal terms, for negotiable notes, at 6 months.

E. NOBLE.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1813.

Kentucky Insurance Office, Nov. 27, 1813.

A General Meeting of the Share-holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office in Lexington, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 1st day of January next.

By order of the President and Directors.

48-49. JOHN L. MARTIN, CLK.

Notice.

THE Volunteers under the command of his excellency Isaac Shelby, who have horses in their possession (found at Lake Erie, mouth of Portage, or since the troops have left that place,) will advertise them in the paper of the public printers, at Frankfort, and in one of the newspapers nearest to the place of residence of the person having in his or their possession the horse or horses, and in order that every opportunity may be afforded, the individuals who have lost horses to get them, or to be paid for them, the person who has a horse belonging to a volunteer in his possession, will have the horse appraised before some Justice of the Peace, in the county where he resides, describing particularly the marks and brands.

GEO. WALKER, Q. M. G. K. M. V.

Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1813.

N. B.—The printers in this state, will please insert in their papers the above advertisement for three weeks.

To Journeymen

CABINET-MAKERS.

WANTED immediately, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages, in Cash, will be given, and constant employment. None need apply but those that are good workmen.

JAMES MEGOWAN.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813.

Bradford and Vigus

HAVE taken the three-story House lately occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, opposite the Market-House, on Cheapside, where they have opened a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, CHINA, GLASS & HARDWARE, QUEENS' WARE. Which will be sold on as low terms as any Goods in Lexington, for Cash, or exchanged for Whiskey, Linsey, country Linen, &c. A constant supply of SALT and NAILS. Duane's Military Books, &c. November 23, 1813.

JOHN FRY,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Main street, two doors below the office of the Kentucky Gazette,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has lately received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of MATERIALS for Boots and Shoes, which he intends to manufacture in the most fashionable and best manner, at his former prices for Cash.

Two or three Journeymen will receive employment by applying as above.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1813.

TAKEN up by William Berkley, sen. living in Clarke county, on Boon's creek, (near the mouth) one BAY MARE, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, some saddle spots on both sides of her back—a small rise on the crupper bone, supposed to be occasioned by a hurt—branded on the near shoulder and buttock, thus: (S C) and on the off shoulder, S. Also, one DARK BROWN HORSE, with a small bell on, about eight years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, a star in his forehead, some white below the near fore fetlock, the off forefoot split, some saddle spots, his tail bobbed—The Mare appraised to \$30. The Horse to \$20. October the 1st. 1813.

48-49. ISAAC HOCKADAY, J. F.

Beware of Impostors.

TWO persons calling themselves Anthony Longmotto and J. Koch, of the Island of Sardinia, called on me this morning. They are travelling under the character of Masons for the ostensible purpose of collecting money for the redemption of eight of their fellow countrymen, whom they represent as being captives in Algiers. As they may make application to citizens not Masons, I feel induced to give this caution—and to state, that they receive no contributions from the Lodges in this place, who do not view them as entitled to confidence. This notice would not have been publicly given, but for a similar imposition practised on our citizens last fall.

D. BRADFORD,

Gr. Sec. Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1813.

NEW AND CHEAP STORE.

FRESH GOODS.

BERTRAND GUERIN has lately removed his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Russell, corner of Mill and Short streets, opposite Mr. Blanchard; where he has just received in addition to his former stock, a new supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and HARDWARE; among which are some scarce articles, well laid in and suitable to the market.

B. G. will dispose of his stock on liberal terms, either by wholesale or retail for Cash or country produce, such as good Linsey, Linnen, &c.

N. B. Lisbon Wine, old French Brandy, and Jamaica Spirits, (superior quality) to be sold low by the barrel. Also, excellent Coffee, Lump Sugar, Teas, (young Hyson and Imperial) Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Coppers, Bengal Indigo, Allspice, &c. may be had in said store at reduced prices, by Retail and Wholesale.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1813.

DOMESTIC

Roving & Spinning Machine.

THIS very important and useful improvement for roving and spinning Cotton and Wool, has been secured to OLIVER BARRETT, Jr. by letters patent. As it is impossible to give an adequate idea of machinery by description, it may be sufficient to state that this machine is very simple in its construction and operation, and not more liable to be put out of repair than a common spinning wheel, and may be made and repaired by a good carpenter or cabinet maker.

A machine of twelve spindles will occupy about the same room as a bed—On a machine of twelve spindles, one woman (with a child to splice the rolls) will spin as much in a day as eight women on the common wheel—the spindles may be increased to any desired number, the yarn may be spun to any required size, and that size preserved with great exactness. This machine has all the advantages of the Billy and Jenny; it spins from the roll, reduces the roll to roving or roving, and spins the roving by the application of a second carriage. To avoid individual expense, a few families have joined in the purchase of a machine, Cotton may be spun fine enough for domestic use, and wool can be spun to any fineness the texture will permit.

The subscriber has received from the Patentee, an assignment of the full and exclusive right of making, using and vending to others the use of the above machine, in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and within the several following territorial governments subject or attached to the United States, viz:—Orleans, Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Michigan territories, and now offers for sale the patent right for the above territories, either by State, County or otherwise, as may be wished or best calculated to benefit the community.

Persons wishing to purchase, can be supplied by applying to the subscriber, at J. Postlethwait's inn, Lexington, where he will remain a few days.

JAMES MEGOWAN.

Nov. 28, 1813.

Mr. BIBB's DEFENCE.

THE EMBARGO.

TUESDAY, July 20.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Graham:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

There being sufficient ground to infer that it is the purpose of the enemy to combine, with the blockade of our ports, special licences to neutral vessels, or to British vessels in neutral disguise, whereby they may draw from our country the precise kind and quantity of exports essential to their wants, whilst its general commerce remains obstructed; keeping in view also the insidious discrimination between different ports of the United States; & as such a system, if not counteracted, will have the effect of diminishing very materially the pressure of the war on the enemy, and encouraging a perseverance in it, at the same time that it will leave the general commerce of the U. States under all the pressure the enemy can impose, thus subjecting the whole to British monopoly—I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of an immediate and effectual prohibition of exports, limited to a convenient day in their next session, and removable, in the mean time, in the event of a cessation of the blockade of our ports.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, July 20, 1813.

The message was referred to the committee of foreign relations, in the house of representatives, who reported the measure to be inexpedient. The report was disagreed to in the committee of the whole house—which gave birth to a bill for laying an embargo. This bill was sent to the senate, and there rejected.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

The arguments in favor of the bill for laying an embargo, have been published in their most imposing dress, by the publication of the President's message. The measure proposed was discussed in both houses with closed doors, and therefore the arguments used against it, have not appeared before the public. I am far from entertaining, or from wishing to excite any uncharitable thoughts against those who differ from me upon this question. But to prevent uncharitableness towards myself, it is proper, it seems to state the reasons which influenced my vote.

The constitution of the United States provides, that the President "shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend for their consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." By sending the message the president discharged his duty. It became congress to discharge theirs; giving to the message a fair and candid consideration. But I do not believe any considerate man is hardy enough to assert, that the president's message imposed an obligation or duty, on any member of the administration party, to vote the measure necessary or expedient against the honest convictions of his judgment. If ever the doctrine prevails that a measure recommended by the President, must be supported by the administration party in congress, without regard to the character or consequences of that measure, then I affirm that the partition between executive and legislative power is broken down, and the principles of the constitution melted and swallowed up by executive influence. Such an undue influence would answer all the purposes of arbitrary power in the President, and amount to a general previous license for mismanagement and misgovernment. These are not the sayings of faction or discontent. They are unquestionable truths, interesting to every individual who regards the permanent security of the public liberty. If you do not perceive their importance, let me remind you, that under a former administration you were made to feel their force.

The message may be divided into fact and inference. The single fact of the blockade is the ground work of the whole. I am warranted in so saying, because, every inference is connected with the blockade, and the message itself proposes that the prohibition of exports should be "removable in the event of a cessation of the blockade of our ports." The bill had a correspondent clause vesting the power of removing the embargo in the President. The plain and avowed object of the message is to remove the blockade, the prohibition of exports is the instrument recommended to attain that object. The obstruction of the general commerce of the U. States is not the desired state of things. But on the contrary, the blockade is to be removed that the general commerce of the U. States might be unobstructed. That this is a fair exposition of the message, he who reads must see.

The propositions are true in themselves, and fairly deducible from the language and spirit of the message,—that a general, unobstructed, lawful commerce, is beneficial to the U. States and tends to lessen the pressure of the war upon them—that the want of commerce and every obstruction of it tends to increase the pressure of the war. Hence it follows, that the total obstruction of the commerce of the U. States would be a positive injury to them. As moral agents, and guardians of the interests of the people, the congress could not be justified in inflicting such an injury, in relation to the conduct of the enemy; unless it was an appropriate remedy for the inconvenience produced by such conduct; would to a reasonable probability, induce an act on the part of the enemy compensating such injury—or, would inflict upon him a greater.

If these propositions are admitted, (and I do not see how any candid man can deny them) I shall, not only acquit myself of any intention to embarrass the executive, (an imputation which I solemnly deny,) but shew, that in truth, I have given to his own principles, a more candid, friendly and effectual support than I should have done by voting for the proposed embargo. He who prevents another from falling into an error, discharges the office of a friend. And he who, with an unfeigned good will towards the chief magistrate, rejects one of his measures which would in its consequences be oppressive to the people, and embarrassing to the government, without producing an equivalent benefit, does in fact give a more friendly and effective support to his administration, than by advising and consenting to such measure. To consent, may be evi-

dence of blinded devotion—to advise against it, is more in the character of a candid friend, than of an insidious enemy.

To counteract the system of British licences, I did not think an embargo the appropriate, nor even a probable remedy. But that, considering the system intended, in respect of the discrimination between different persons and vessels by special licences, as well as between different ports, a sufficient and proper remedy had been provided in an act passed at the last session, (and for which I voted) forbidding the use of such licences. To shew that the provisions of that act are wide and extended, and the penalties high enough to give sanction to the law, I ask only that it shall be read. That law denounced penalties against the guilty. An embargo would have involved the rights and interests of our innocent and unoffending citizens, and the interests of the guilty few, in the same indiscriminate prohibition.

"The insidious discrimination between different ports of the United States," alludes to the intention of the enemy in the distribution of his licences, (according to my understanding of the message,) and not to the blockade of some ports whilst others are left free. If my construction of this part of the message be correct, I have already stated my objections to counteracting this system of licences by an embargo. But whether the illusion is taken in reference to partial licences or partial blockades, it does appear to my mind clear, that an embargo would have a tendency to counteract the insidious policy of the enemy, but rather to give it a new impetus and momentum. Why is a "discrimination between different ports of the U. States," considered either as to the partial distribution of licences, or of the blockading force, called insidious? Because it is calculated to disfigure the government of the U. States, the people thus favored, and dispose them more favorably towards the government thus favoring their commerce. Now I ask, if the government of the U. S. by an embargo should seal up the eastern ports, because the enemy confined his blockade to the southern ports, or the use of his licences to the eastern ports, if such an act would not tend to assist the policy of the enemy, by increasing the dissatisfaction of the eastern people with the general government? Will not all those passions, feelings & interests which combine to give character and effect to the policy of the enemy, react with equal force against such a policy as an embargo? This is a delicate subject, and I forbear to press many considerations connected with it. The eastern states are so dependent upon commerce, and their interests so interwoven with it, that an embargo bears peculiarly heavily upon them. Before the pressure of an embargo is superadded to the pressure of the war on their commerce, we ought to be reasonably certain that the object to be attained, will be of a signal advantage, and that the embargo is the most proper and adequate instrument. I do not mean to address myself to so base a passion as the fear of a factious opposition; but to the noble and generous sense of that diligent care which is due from the general government to the interests of all its citizens, even to the interests of the deluded and discontented. As no state can, by its own will, shake off the allegiance it owes to the general government, so the language, of opposition and remonstrance, or of factious dis-organizers, cannot absolve congress from their duty of care and protection.

The message supposes that the system of combining with the blockade of our ports special licences, and the insidious discrimination between different ports of the United States, if not counteracted will have the effect of diminishing very materially the pressure of the war on the enemy, at the same time that it will leave the general commerce of the United States under all the pressure the enemy can impose. In answer I say, that a total prohibition of our export trade for four months and a half, does not seem calculated to relieve the commerce of the U. States from pressure—and not at all necessary to increase the pressure of the war upon the enemy. The more probable way appeared to be, to select and prohibit specially such articles of export as were supposed to be more immediately beneficial to the enemy, or "essential to their wants," whilst all other branches of our export trade were left free. Accordingly a motion was made to amend the bill, so as to prohibit only the export of provisions and munitions of war. But the most zealous advocates of the bill would not consent to such a modification, and their votes united with some which were finally against the bill rejected the proposed amendment. But so long as we continue our non importation system, which shuts our markets against the staple commodities of the enemy, that portion of our exports, which he can receive in the course of the licensed trade, neutral or disguised, cannot materially diminish the pressure of the war upon him—because they must be paid for in specie, or in some other inconvenient mode. It does not diminish the pressure upon his manufacturing establishments, the demand upon his specie capital is kept up, and the profits of his commerce and the revenue arising from it are materially diminished; at the same time that the export of the surplus products of our country encourages industry, increases our stock of individual and national wealth, multiplies our enjoyments, enables us to meet the advanced prices of some articles of the first necessity, as well as of those which habit has made secondary essentials, and sustains the spirit and ability of the people to contribute to our government the means of waging an active vigorous war.

Again, the message supposes that this system of special licences and insidious discrimination combined with the blockade, would subject the "whole" of our commerce to British regulation. This consequence could result only from a blockade of the whole coast from Maine to the Mississippi, inclusive, supported so strictly and rigorously as that no vessel could pass but with such cargoes and destinations as the enemy should think proper to license. For whilst any port is not blockaded, the general commerce from that port is unobstructed, except by the danger of capture according to the rights of war; and in the event of a cessation of the blockade of each and every of our ports, our general commerce would still be subject to the same danger. The difference which a license makes is, that the vessel having it would not be subject to this general right of capture. The proclamation of Blockade was only of the ports from New-York

New Orleans, inclusive, and in fact but very few of those ports have been continually blockaded. Nor can the Mississippi be rigorously and continually blockaded, because of its many outlets, the difficulty of laying to in the Gulf Stream, the winds which prevail in the Gulf, &c.

Again the message supposes that the blockade, combined with the system of licenses and insidious discrimination, would subvert the purposes of British monopoly.—Upon this I will just observe, that if by blockading the Chesapeake and the Delaware, and intending to combine therewith a system of "special licenses and an insidious discrimination between different ports of the United States," the enemy could induce the president and congress to lay and enforce a general embargo; and thus dispose of his great rival in commerce, it would be the most commendable system of British monopoly that the British ministry can adopt.

Again this embargo was to be "removable in the event of a cessation of the blockade." Thus the existence of the embargo at any time between the last and the ensuing session of congress, would have depended upon the pleasure of a British admiral. If the blockading squadron should have retired to Bermuda or Halifax or elsewhere for a fortnight or so, the President's proclamation annulling the embargo must have issued—then the British admiral could at his pleasure have reinstituted the blockade—if congress at their next session should enact an embargo, to remove the blockade so reinstituted, removable in the event of a cessation of the blockade, then the blockaders could retire to annul that embargo, and reappear after that effect was produced. So that we must have played an idle game of "fast and loose," or be compelled to make the embargo commensurate with the war.

In those of our waters so blockaded as that vessels navigating them, must, to a reasonable probability, be subject to the visit or capture of the blockaders, the prohibition contemplated by an embargo was not necessary; because the President as the chief executive magistrate and commander in chief of the land and naval forces of the U. States, has of right the power to cause all such vessels to be detained.

Having gone through with the several inferences contained in the message, I proceed to other grounds taken by the advocates of the embargo, and to state other reasons inducing me to believe the measure unnecessary, impolitic, and pregnant with serious injury to the U. S. far beyond any inconvenience it was likely to inflict upon the enemy. To clear the subject from some shades which have been thrown upon it, a statement of the public and national law in relation to commerce between the citizens or subjects of nations at war, may be useful. The principle is clearly established "that when a war takes place between two nations all commercial intercourse between them must cease"—any attempt at trading between the citizens and subjects of the two nations, without permission of the sovereign power, becomes ipso facto a breach of the allegiance due to their respective sovereigns. "There is no such thing as a war for arms and a peace for commerce."—"It is criminal in a citizen or subject to aid and assist the enemy, and trading affords that aid by enabling the merchants of the enemy's country to support the government." This interdiction of trade applies, not only to those who owe a permanent allegiance, but to those who owe a temporary allegiance by voluntary residence in a hostile country. When I speak of commerce therefore, as desirable in a state of war, I will not be understood as advocating any sort of trade, licensed or unlicensed with the enemy, but to allude to a lawful trade with all those nations which, as to us, are neutral.

The principles of national law which interdict the trade between enemies, and the act of congress prohibiting the use of British licenses or passes, with proper instructions to our public and private armed vessels, and to our military officers, would as effectually suppress any trading between the citizens and residents of the U. States and the subjects of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, and with the blockading squadron in particular, as is practicable, and consistent with a just regard to the general commerce of the United States. But considering the coasting trade, the number and kind of vessels employed in it, and the number of bay and river craft, it does appear to me that no embargo, and nothing but a force competent to sustain itself within gun shot of the blockading squadron, can prevent those who are base enough to do so from supplying the blockaders. Although fresh provisions are articles of luxury and comfort to the officers and crew of the blockading squadron, I cannot think they are necessary to enable them to keep their stations; as wicked and profligate as the British ministry are, I do not think they are quite so imprudent as to send a fleet to blockade our waters and suffer that fleet to be dependent for necessities, upon supplies from the U. States. The belief appears more rational, that the fleet came supplied with salt beef and pork, ship bread and biscuits, potatoes, peas, beans, &c. calculated to subsist them from three to four months, and that at due periods other vessels have been and will be sent to supply and relieve them.

As to starving the Canadians I have but one remark to make. They are an agricultural people, inhabiting a fertile country, and have been able before the war to export large quantities of grain; and at the time of the proposed embargo provisions were cheaper at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, than in New England.—Suppose the British West Indies straitened for a time for want of our provisions; they are not represented in Parliament; their cries of famine would not reach the British ministry, but through the British merchants, whose profits of trade might be diminished after the next crop, and through the consequent diminution of duties and customs. Now I believe that the naval force which would be necessary for the U. S. to employ in their own waters to enforce an embargo and stifle the enterprise of their own citizens, if actively employed against the British commerce, would produce much greater and speedier effect upon the British merchants, British revenue, and British ministry. And I am sure it would be a more honorable employment for our officers and seamen as well as more glorious and acceptable to this nation.

As to starving the British army out of Spain, it is my decided opinion, that it is not desirable, if it were practicable, any more than it is desirable, that the contest between France & Great Britain should cease, and leave her to contend with undivided strength against the United States. I had much rather that army should fight French subjects than American citizens. Besides the contest in that quarter is most expensive to Great Britain, at the

same time that it affords to the people of the United States, ready markets and high prices.

As to the plan of waging war by famine, not upon places fortified, armed for defence, and besieged, but against whole nations, I have but little faith in its efficacy. It would reach, at farthest, but to the poor and dependent. The wealthy, the military and the men in power, would still have plenty. Great Britain once avowed the intention of starving thirty millions of democratic French into a monarchy; it turned out only a base pretext for plundering the commerce of neutral nations. But I verily believe this proposed starving-embargo-war against British monopoly of commerce and impressment of seamen, would furnish only our own. Moreover it does not seem quite humane or civilized to use the war club upon innocent women and children and men not in arms, and even upon those whom the offending government is afraid to trust with arms. The term proposed, (from July to the middle of December,) was inauspicious for starving the subjects of G. Britain, whose fleets, either commercial or warlike, are capable of carrying supplies from the mother country, and of replacing them if wanted from any quarter of Europe not in enmity with her. It followed immediately after and included the harvest, and embraced the season of plenty throughout the civilized world; at the same time that it embraced a season of our most active commerce, when the elements are in our favor, and prevent British cruisers from hovering on our coasts.

An embargo is repugnant to the genius and enterprising spirit of the people of the United States; it throws so many out of employ, produces so much distress in commercial towns and cities, gives such a shock to the business and habits of all concerned in, and connected with commerce, holds out so many temptations to a breach of the law, and has such a demoralizing effect, that without a competent naval force to execute it, the law, as to any actual prohibition of exports, would become a dead letter. Looking to experience during the long peace embargo, the bill provided that the president might use any portion of the military or naval force of the United States for the purposes of the bill. But neither the one nor the other was proposed to be increased for such service. Look at the great extent of our coasts, at the rivers, inlets and bays, at our present military and naval establishments, and say what force would be necessary to enforce an embargo, and what portion we have to spare for such a service in time of war? Is it expedient to call off our military or naval force from the honorable and glorious employment of acting against the enemy, to the ignominious service of threatening their fellow-citizens into a passive inaction?

Our seamen certainly deserve the attention of the general government to their rights and interest. The number appurtenant to the tonnage of the United States before the declaration of war, was computed to be from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty-five thousand. They stand conspicuous in the causes of the war—first in respect of their immediate agency in the rivalry between American and British commerce, which the spirit of British monopoly could not bear—Secondly in relation to the practice of impressing them into a foreign service, which the American spirit could not brook. As prohibiting the use of the plough and the shop would be to the farmers and mechanics, so would an embargo of four months and an half be to seamen. It would cast upon our shores thousands and ten of thousands of this class of men, unfitted as they are by habit and feeling from seeking subsistence in any other than a sea-faring life, they would be compelled to wander through the streets as objects of common charity, or force their way into a foreign service—there to expend that spirit for daring enterprise and brilliant achievement, which ought to blazon the cause of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." Are embargoes, then, let me ask, the means of protecting the rights and interests of our seamen?

We began this war upon the principle of borrowing to pay the expenses of the war and of providing a sure annual revenue sufficient to defray the ordinary civil expenditures of the government, the instalments and interests of the old debt, together with the interest upon the new loans. The revenue required accordingly for the year 1814 will be about eleven millions of dollars. Let it be remembered, that when the message was sent to Congress, the plan of taxes to be levied in 1814 had been fixed on, and to any purpose of increase for the service of that year was irrevocable. This scheme is a direct tax of three millions, and other internal taxes estimated in gross at three millions more. After deducting the expenses of assessment and collection, and the delays and defalcations, the direct and internal taxes cannot safely be estimated at a net revenue in 1814 of more than five millions—add to the half a million accruing probably from the sales of western lands, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury—and there remains a sum of five millions and an half of dollars to be produced from customs, in order to meet the demands upon our revenue in that year. The probable revenue arising from customs during the year 1813, "on which the receipts of the year 1814 will principally depend," were estimated, by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report of Dec 1812, (not taking into calculation the diminution which would be occasioned by an embargo) as not exceeding this sum of five millions and an half. Recollect that over and above the expected receipts from taxes, customs, and sales of western lands, a sum must be obtained in 1814 from loans, sufficient to defray the expenses of the war in that year; which will not in all probability be short of twenty millions of dollars. With this view of the exigencies of the government and the resources to meet those demands I did not think it expedient to vote for an embargo to continue for four months and an half, (unless the enemy would be pleased to remove it sooner) which in its consequences must very materially lessen our revenue from customs, as well as the capacity of the people to pay the direct and some others of the internal taxes, and support the government by loans. The effect of the embargo would not be barely a postponement of the sales of our products, the profits of trade and receipts of revenue, but a great actual and perpetual loss. For it would be idle to expect that foreigners would, in seven months and an half eat as much of the bread stuffs, and consume the same quantity of the other surplus products of the United States, as in twelve months; or that the extent of our commerce, profits of business and revenue from December to July would equal what it would have been from July to July.

An embargo is the heavy hand of government, which is felt in every part of the union, whilst some ingenuity of argument is required to pass it off as an antidote to the policy of the enemy. The landholders and laborers feel it in the prices of the products of their land and labor—their value being reduced to the lowest rate, and the demand confined to the

those well affected as hard as upon those disaffected to the administration. Hence it tends to beget dissatisfaction and discontent in those who were well affected before. And they know very little of the operations of the general government, who can suppose that a spirit of disaffection and discontent in the people, short of actual open resistance to the laws, produces no embarrassment in procuring the means for prosecuting a war.

In short, the embargo appeared to me, unnecessary and inexpedient—its effects upon the blockading squadron would have been held at the will and pleasure of the British admiral—without inflicting any great injury upon the enemy, it would have distressed the agricultural and labouring classes by reducing the product of their industry to the lowest price; wasted a valuable season for export and import trade—distressed the merchants, shattering commercial business and credit and lessened the means of obtaining loans to the government—wrapped the commercial towns and cities in gloom and despondence—reduced the class of men who have so nobly fought our foe, and "inscribed a nation's name amid the stars" to beggary, or forced them into a foreign service—it would have demoralized the people, increased discontent and disaffection—cramped our means of prosecuting the war—and endangered public faith and credit—Under these convictions I voted against the bill. I believe that your first wishes and strongest feelings were directed to a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the objects of it shall be attained. I have endeavored to the best of my understanding to secure the means necessary. If I have erred, it is an error which has befallen me in common with some of the most enlightened and zealous advocates and supporters of the war. Uninstructed by any resolution taken on your part, I have used that portion of common sense which has fallen to my lot, and endeavored to do you a service. I have done that which my own conscience approves. It remains for you to determine for yourselves, whether or no I would have the better deserved your confidence by an humble slavish surrender of myself to executive influence and executive recommendation.

GEORGE M. BIBB.

Logan, October 6, 1813.

Political Miscellany.

EMBARGO RECOMMENDED.

(FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.)

In a few weeks Congress will again assemble at Washington, and we trust that a system of measures will then be devised and carried into full effect to paralyze the efforts of our public adversary—to put an end to that disgusting anomaly which now presents to our view one part of the community fighting an enemy, and the other putting bread into their mouths.

An Embargo is loudly demanded by the necessities and interests of our country. This measure, however ridiculed by a contemptible faction for its inefficiency, would have tended more to facilitate the conquest of the enemy's neighboring provinces, than an addition of 20,000 men to our army; and it is deeply to be regretted that, with the Declaration of War, that restriction should have ceased. It requires but little knowledge of passing events to convince the candid of every party that this measure would ever constitute, in a war with G. Britain, one of the greatest means of her annoyance. Examine her national prints, and the truth of this remark will be readily perceived. It will there be found with what solicitude she watched the progress and hailed the termination of the President's recommendation on this subject during the last session of Congress.

The wisdom that presides over our Cabinet long foresaw the incalculable advantages of this measure; but the vile intrigues of a minority, remarkable alone for its political depravity, caused the rejection of this salutary proposal.

If any one remains unconvinced of the absolute necessity of recurring to an embargo—and doubts of the advantages which would have resulted from it—let him be asked what would have become of the English army in the Peninsula, had such a measure existed? Would Lord Wellington have ever seen the Pyrenees had we not fed his troops? In what condition would have been the West India colonies of England, who are now sending up their groans to the mother country merely at paying double prices for provisions, without realizing from their crops money enough for that purpose?

Would Proctor or Vincent, with troops still more savage than their allies, have been able, during the last summer, to have maintained their holds in Upper Canada? Certainly not. And however favorable may be the case of the present campaign, it is demonstrable that with this system, many a valuable life would have been preserved to our country, and we should not now have been contending for the possession of Montreal.

Let us, by a review of the past, learn wisdom for the future. Let the Senate retrace their steps, immediately on being convened, and to show to their countrymen the magnanimity of great minds, in acknowledging that they have been led into an error.

Let us not, by throwing open our resources to the enemy, lavish the lives of our fellow citizens, and again protract, for another year, the warfare in Canada. Deprive them of the means of provisioning that country, and it will fall of itself. Quebec, that self-styled Gibraltar of America, will yield much more readily to an efficient Embargo, than to our cannon and mortars. And, what is of still more importance—by taking away the temptation to treason, traitors will no longer be found among us.

MONITOR.

FROM THE AURORA.

The return of Admiral Warren's squadron, to the Chesapeake, is announced, by the wanton devastation of *Queen*.

wood shallops, and small craft of every kind; the loss of which, is detrimental to the owners, but of no importance whatever, in a national point of view. Such contemptible, and unusual warfare, could only, in this enlightened age, be practised by the corrupt government of England.—It must be no less offensive to God, than to man, to style such wretches, the bulwark of our religion. Can the admiralty of England reconcile it to themselves and to their country, to support a large fleet of heavy ships—three thousand miles distant from their home, to accomplish objects so trivial? The enemy, with all their boasted magnanimity and power, have constantly practised this contemptible mode of warfare, ever since their first arrival on our coast. Such violence will ultimately serve us essentially, because every man having property in the vicinity of our rivers and bays, is obliged, of necessity, to become a soldier, to prevent, as far as he can, the predatory incursions of the enemy. Their conduct at Hampton, a small defenceless town, must for ever remain an eternal stigma on the British name. The inhabitants of the sea-board, are daily training to arms, and very shortly they will be able to resist with success, these cowardly contemptible depredators. Soldiers and seamen belonging to the enemy, desert as soon as they land; therefore no enterprise to any extent, need be apprehended in the country.—The prisoners taken since the war from the enemy, would have deserted, and enlisted in our cause, if it had not been for the rigorous guard kept over them, by the orders of the American government, for the purpose of exchanging them for our own men. To supply the British ships of war now blockading our ports, with provisions, and all the articles essential to their comfort, while they are employed in this business, I confess, a species of policy I am unable to comprehend.

According to the relative price of provisions, a British ship of war can be maintained on our coast at a much less expense than in England. A British officer has only to send his orders to any of our sea-port towns for such supplies as his squadron may require, in order to obtain them. For the sake of appearances and precaution against disappointment, a Swedish, Portuguese, or Spanish flag can be resorted to.

Are we doing justice to ourselves in thus wilfully supplying the enemy with all things essential to enable him to commit every kind of depredation on our persons and property.

If the fleets of the enemy were forced to obtain supplies from England of all articles necessary for the health and support of the crews, would not the expense be great, and the supplies precarious? Many casualties might occur in the distance of 3000 miles of tempestuous navigation &c.

Will not all men of intelligence and patriotism admit, that we are *delaying the war—encouraging traitors among ourselves, and aiding the enemy very materially, by supplying them with provisions while they remain in our harbors blockading our ports, and committing every act of wanton barbarity?* Is it not well known, that the British army in Canada, have been on short allowance for a long time, and that they would probably have expressed their discontent by open revolt, if our eastern brethren had not furnished them with food. Can any thing be alleged to justify our affording to a barbarous and unrelenting enemy, such powerful assistance in time of war?

In order to restore to this country the blessings of peace, and preserve the important rank among nations already obtained; we should endeavor *all in our power*, to inflict on the enemy some of the evils we have so long suffered.

From past experience we are taught to suppose, that when our vessels of war escape our coast, there is scarcely any danger of capture on the wide ocean. The injury to be done to the commerce of the enemy, will, at any rate, warrant every attempt of the kind. The sloop of war Argus, while cruising a few days on the coast of England, destroyed property to the amount of at least two millions, which is equal to the value of six heavy ships of the line. If twenty heavy sloops had been employed on the same service, what injury to British commerce would have ensued? If each of them had been only half as fortunate as the Argus, twenty four millions of property would probably have been lost to the enemy. This is an immense amount of property.

A sloop of war can be built in this country in four months. Many of our most capable shipwrights are desirous to be employed, and contracts, to advantage, might now be made. The cost of such vessels is not considerable, and they are precisely calculated to annoy trade. We know that some of our private armed vessels have destroyed for the enemy more property on a cruise, than any of our most successful frigates.

If England can afford to send ships of the line to cruise on our coast, in pursuit of wood shallops and oyster boats, ought not our government to support the expense of sending some vessels of war to destroy valuable merchantmen in her waters?

Our only object on the ocean should be, to war against the commerce of the enemy. To accomplish this object, such vessels as would sail best, and cost the least, should be employed.

During the last seventeen months, seven hundred British merchantmen have been captured and destroyed. This wonderful specimen of enterprise will have

its due effect. If the injury inflicted had been twice as great, the inducements to a peace would be in the same proportion. The underwriters at Lloyd's and the ship owners of England, who have wished to monopolize all the commerce of the world, would solicit peace with a nation that could elude all the power of the British navy. Universal bankruptcy would ensue, from the exertions we might yet make, to disturb the wealth of the British empire.

Let any reflecting man ask himself what injury twenty sloops of war, to have cruised as soon as war was declared, would probably have done to the enemy ere this period, and he will immediately determine, that it would have been a wise measure. It is paltry for a nation possessing our resources and information, to have but two or three frigates cruising on the ocean. We should never have a less number than twenty vessels of war afloat at any one time. If it be thought proper, let them be small—to sail fast—and of little expense; but any of them would probably capture a merchantman. Gales of wind will scatter the numerous convoys of the enemy, and small fast sailing vessels should be ready to burn and destroy them. The experiment above alluded to, is worthy the attention of government. The strong probability of success, will, I hope, sanction the attempt.

AGRICOLA.

"RELIGIOUS OVER MUCH."

Whenever Religion comes before us in its native purity and unborrowed dignity, we are bound to treat it with respect and reverence—but, when it is forced upon us, tainted either with political animosity or inquisitorial rigor, by whatever Sect, or Party, we think it should be spoken of with becoming freedom.—All History and experience demonstrate, that forced religion never produced a good effect, but the contrary, making Hypocrites, but no Saints.—True Religion, we say, is a just medium between fantastical superstition on the one hand, and sour forbidding fanaticism on the other.

The Connecticut rulers, in the violence of their fanaticism, of late, have presumed to stop several unsuspecting travellers thro' their State, on the Sabbath-day, and to mulct them from one to 20 dollars each—According to what is called Municipal Regulations, perhaps they may assume a right to restrain and constrain their own citizens "in their own way;" but, we venture to say, that they have no right whatever to stop or fine a Virginian or a Marylander, or any other man from any other part of the world, who chuses to travel on the common highway either on business or for health—This we call being religious over much, and a manifest violation of the liberty of the people.

Several Preachers, we are informed, on the last Fast Day, ascribed the present war, not to the manifold aggressions and presumptuous claims of the enemy, but to "the sins of the nation"—such as, stages travelling on Sunday, military marchings on that day, lotteries, &c.—Now, as some of those Orators have told us, "that England is the Bulwark of our Religion," they should have known, either by observation or information, that in England, hundreds of stages travel in all directions on Sunday; that lotteries are there legally sanctioned; and, on that day, the Military make their grandest parades, marching to and from the established Church, with big drums and little drums, and all sorts of musical instruments.—Yet, neither the Archbishop of Canterbury, nor the Bishop of London, nor any other Bishop, ascribes the war with France or America to these doings—If they did, no one would believe them.—American.

By the Mails.

Extract of a letter dated Albany, Nov. 19, received by the Steam Boat.

"The rear of general Wilkinson's army has been attacked near the town of Cornwall by about 1600 troops—they were twice repulsed, and the third time completely routed, with considerable loss in killed & wounded, besides 185 prisoners. Our loss is said to be considerable; though not so great as that of the enemy. Gen. Covington is mortally wounded."

N. Y. Express.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

From the Albany Argus Extra.

Albany, Friday Evening, Nov. 19.

"Colonel King, of the army, arrived in town this morning, with dispatches for the secretary of war. We have not seen the colonel, but we understand the most material facts brought by him are as follows:

"That the British garrisons of Kingston and Prescott, (as soon as Montreal was known to be the object of our expedition) assembled and pursued our army—their force about 2000 men. They found means to overtake the rear of it (about 1600) on the 11th inst. at a place opposite to the village of Hamilton, on the Canada side, about 30 miles below Prescott. An action ensued, in which the enemy was driven back about half a mile. Here they rallied, and took a position, their right upon the river, and their left covered by 7 pieces of artillery. Three charges of the bayonet were made upon them, one of which, point to point, lasted ten minutes. The enemy was again broken, and our rear guard returned unmolested to its place in the line. Our loss is computed at 150 or 200—that of the enemy at double the number. Twelve of the enemy were taken, who state that most of their field and staff officers were killed or wounded. Of our army Gen Covington is said to be mortally wounded—several field and platoon officers slightly so. General Floyd commanded in this affair."

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 2.

On Friday and Saturday, were escorted by a detachment of Major Bell's cavalry, from their quarters at Beauport, to the new goal, twenty

three American officers; and on the latter day were also taken from the prison ships, and escorted by a detachment of the 103d regiment to the same prison, a like number of non-commissioned officers, making in all forty-six, conformable to the general order of the 27th ult.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 6.
Since our last, the steam-boat has made three arrivals at this place, on Saturday evening, Wednesday, and this morning; from which have been landed a considerable number of sailors and marines for the Upper Province.

Four companies of marines left here yesterday, and about 300 this morning, for Prescott.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, NOV. 25.
GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington, 17th Nov. 1813.

A General Court Martial for the trial of General WILLIAM HULL will assemble at some suitable place in the city of Albany (state of New York) on the third day of January next. The Court will be composed as follows, viz.

PRESIDENT.
Major Gen. Henry Dearborn.

MEMBERS.
Brig. Gen. Joseph Bloomfield,

Thomas Parker,
Leonard Covington,

Colonel John R. Fenwick,
Henry Carberry, 36th Regt. Inf.

Peter Little, 35th Regt. Inf.
Wm. N. Irvine, 42d do.

Lt. Col. Richard Dennis, 16th Regt. Inf.
Samuel S. Conner, 13th do.

S. B. Davis, 32d do.
Wm. Scott, 36th do.

Wm. Stewart, 58th do.
SPECIAL JUDGE ADVOCATE,
Alex. J. Dallas, Esq.

ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE ASSISTANT.
Philip S. Parker, Esq.

SUPERINTENDENT.
Lt. Col. John W. Livingston, 41st Regt. Inf.

Lt. Col. James G. Forbes, 42d do.
Major George Bomford, Corps of Engineers.

By order of the Secretary of War.
A. Y. NICOLL,
Inspector-General.

From the Buffalo Gazette of Nov. 2, 1813.
IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

The subjoined documents were found among Gen. Proctor's papers, taken at the Battle of the Thames; which we have obtained the permission of Gen. Harrison to publish. They will be read with considerable interest.

Copy of a letter from Sir George Prevost to Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo.

Head-Quarters, Kingston,
19th September, 1813.

SIR—The Centre Division of the Upper Canada Army is placed in a situation very critical and one novel in the system of war, that of investing a force vastly superior in numbers, within a strongly intrenched position. It was adopted and has been maintained from a confident expectation, that with the co-operation of the squadron under your command, a combined attack, ere this, could have been effected on the enemy, at Fort George, with every prospect of success. To the local disadvantages of the positions occupied by our army, have unhappily been added disease and desertion to a degree, calling for an immediate remedy. You are, therefore, required to proceed with the fleet under your command, with the least possible delay, to the head of the lake, affording sufficient convoy to the small vessels containing those stores and supplies of which the army is in the most pressing want. Upon your arrival near the head-quarters of the Centre Division, you will consult with Maj. Gen. De Rottenburg, who will unite in his person, the civil and military command in Upper Canada, upon the eligibility of a combined attack, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from the position of Fort George, by a rapid, forward movement of the army, bringing up in battery at the same time, the heavy ordnance, mortars, and howitzers now embarked. This attack must be supported by the countenance of your squadron, and the fire of such vessels as are armed with a description of ordnance favorable to it. Should this attempt appear to you to be attended with too great hazard to the squadron, under the possible circumstance of the enemy appearing on the lake, you will in that case distinctly state your sentiments to Maj. Gen. De Rottenburg, who will immediately upon ascertaining your inability to assist him, take measures for evacuating the position he now occupies. In the execution of which movement, you will give his army every support and assistance, consistent with the safety of your vessels; and having performed this service, you will pursue such measures as shall appear most probable speedily to ensure the acquisition of the naval ascendancy.

You are already acquainted with the decided line of conduct which I wish to be observed on Lake Erie, by Capt. Barclay, and you will not fail to impress on that officer the absolute necessity of regaining the naval superiority, and to preserve uninterrupted the intercourse between Amherstburg and Long Point, in order that the supplies and stores in depot at the latter place and at the head of the lake, may be transported in safety to the Right Division.

The flotilla of transports on Lake Ontario are to be kept employed, as long as the season will admit, in the conveyance of the provisions and other supplies collected at Kingston, and destined for the Right and Centre Divisions of the army, and they are to receive from your force the necessary protection.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obed^t humble servant,
(Signed) **GEORGE PREVOST,**
Commander of the Forces.

Com. Sir J. L. Yeo.

The following interesting extract of a letter, was written by a Capt. in the British Dragoons, (addressed to his parents in England) and found among Gen. Proctor's papers—and we are assured by an officer in the army, that it was found with a broken seal—probably having been intrusted to a distinguished officer of the British army, who, bearing it might contain something concerning his own conduct, his curiosity led him to examine its contents.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
Written at Detroit, Sept. 26, 1813.

"Our fleet upon the lake, sailed about 20 days ago from our port into that of the Americans, after a close action of 3 hours and a half, without one making their escape: the consequence of which is we have lost all hopes of ever regaining the command of the lake; and our army, consisting of about 550 regulars and 2500 wild Indians, are now upon the retreat to Thames river although contrary to the wishes of the Indians; who have declared they will not budge one inch further, &c. remind us of our general having promised to conquer or leave their bones with them; as we are now

completely in the savages' power, we are obliged, in a great measure, to act as they think proper. The celebrated chief Tecumseh, dined with me last Friday, and assured me his Indians were determined to give battle; the moment the Americans approach. Our general, should he act contrary to their wishes, may repent his rash opposition; however prudent he may conceive a retreat at such an awful crisis. These savages have no mercy. The tomahawk and scalping knife decides immediately the wretch who falls in their hands, and many dread the war whoop may sound in our ears, if we act contrary to their ideas, which are as wild as ourselves. We have spread a net which may catch us. I hate these savage barbarians. You cannot place confidence in them; and without a force to keep them in check, they are more plague than profit."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON,
MONDAY EVENING DECEMBER 6, 1813.

BRITISH INFLUENCE & MERCANTILE CUPIDITY.

Many persons are astonished at the extraordinary difference between the western and eastern militia—at the manly patriotism of the one, and the effeminate cowardice of the other. An enquiry into the cause of this difference cannot be altogether uninteresting. We will commence the subject with the following remarks from an unknown pen, published three years since in Philadelphia, in a work called "THE SAVAGE."

An avaricious luxurious money-worshipping nation must necessarily be cowardly.—Permit a savage, an American savage, to give it as his opinion that your courage is noise; your honor—air; your independence—nominal; your virtue, extinct. Your fathers, indeed, possessed courage; but your fathers were not so highly civilized as their patriotic descendants. Yes, your fathers were courageous; who has not heard of Bunkerhill, Saratoga, Guilford, Eutaw, and Yorktown?—but your fathers were virtuous, patriotic, just: when these heroes pledged their fortunes, lives, and sacred honor, it sounded as a voice from on high; but you! far hence, ye profane! Approach not the temple of honor! Wealth is the god of your idolatry! Ye have but one motive to action—money. Speak rather of things ye are able to understand: of the establishment of banks, of the prices of stocks, of policies of insurance, of ledgers, bales, hampers, counters, the art of shaving notes, and the science of calculation.

Your fathers were independent: one of them proudly declared, when tempted by a bribe, that the wealth of Great Britain could not induce him to forfeit his honor; but you!—your avaricious desires, your luxurious wants, your commercial speculating degrading pursuits, have reduced you to slavery so low, so contemptible, that you would sell your country and posterity to George, Napoleon, to the Devil, in order to gratify your sordid propensities.

Has Britain insulted and maltreated you ever since you were a nation? Did she hold your frontier posts many years in open defiance to positive stipulation?—Has she captured your vessels, impressed your seamen, murdered your citizens, attacked your frigates, and insulted your government? Well: what have you done in the mean time? You have uttered piteous and whining complaints, and sometimes indulged yourselves in idle threats, and boasted of your sovereignty, independence and valor! Is this the way to be respected among the nations of the earth? If a private man should act in this manner, would he not be universally and justly despised? would not his name be covered with obloquy, and his person insulted wherever it should appear? would such a one talk of his courage, his honor, his dignity? would he lay claim to the character of a gentleman?

Of the applicability of these remarks to the eastern people, every person of intelligence can judge. It will be enquired why the eastern people were so generally willing to submit to the impressment of their fellow-citizens—the plunder of their property, & to every degradation the British could inflict on them? The answer will be found in their "avaricious luxurious money-worshipping" character. G. Britain has had complete control over the commerce of the world for the last twenty years. Thus it has happened that all our citizens who have been engaged in commerce, with a few singular exceptions, have held British principles. The diffusion of British principles to the east, arising from our commercial connexions, united with the "avaricious, luxurious, money-worshipping" disposition which a licentious commerce always generates, are the causes of the degradation of the eastern character.

Here it is important to draw a comparison between the principles which Mr. Jefferson and the republicans have always advocated, and those of their opponents. Because the comparison will shew that the republicans have always been friendly to a system of politics becoming the dignity of a great republic, whilst their opponents have supported a very different policy.

In the first place Jay's treaty laid the foundation of our greatest evils. At the sacrifice of our engagements with France, who was at that time our ally—in violation of the rights of the United States as an independent nation—and in submission to Britain, a treaty was patched up with that nation calculated to lure our citizens into depraved commercial habits—which, when once effected, it was believed Great Britain might do with us as she pleased. This was the state of things when Mr. Jefferson was chosen to preside over the affairs of his country. At this moment the commercial influence of Britain had taken such strong hold upon the country, that that haughty power believed she could play any imposition on us with impunity.

Mr. Jefferson remonstrated with the British government for some time to no effect, until he was finally driven to a system of restrictions. The opponents of the republicans have lavished their abuse upon embargoes, non-importations, &c. when their only effects are to oppress our enemy—save our property—and to destroy British mercantile influence, which has been preying so long and so alarmingly upon the vitals of the country.

Mr. Jefferson's policy has been to preserve the ancient independent spirit of his countrymen—and wherever that spirit has been corrupted, it has been his steady aim to regenerate it.

Mr. Jefferson's opponents have continually advocated a licentious commerce, which has so much injured the morals of our eastern countrymen.

If the influence of British connexions had operated to the west as they have to the east, the militia of Kentucky, of Tennessee, &c. would never have acquired a reputation equal to the ancient republicans of Greece or Rome—but on the contrary their character would have been as disgraceful as it is now respectable. Fortunately for the nation, the western people depend on themselves, and not upon the British—and what regulation soever Britain make with respect to commerce, she can neither make us love nor fear her.

If this had been the situation of our eastern brethren, as it would have been (had a policy the reverse of Jay's treaty been adopted) the militia of those states which have disgraced themselves, would have enjoyed a reputation equal to ours.

MR. BIBB'S DEFENCE.
We publish in this day's Gazette. The public have now a fair opportunity of deciding on the merits or demerits of the vote against the embargo; their particular attention will doubtless be drawn, to that part of the defence which denounces so unequivocally an embargo-policy.

We deem it unnecessary to make any comment upon a defence so weak—the principles of which are so much at variance with the principles and interests of the people of this country.

THE RIGHT OF DISCUSSION.
Our readers will recollect the solicitude with which we commenced and treated the subject of "the possession of Canada." On a former occasion we gave the cause which produced the remarks on that subject—at the same time expressing our belief that there existed no intention on the part of the administration to yield a single foot of Canada when conquered—and that we had been induced to this opinion by information we had lately received. But this it seems is not sufficient. According to a correspondent of the Reporter we were wrong ever to dare to discuss the subject until the decision of government was actually known—nay, we suppose, published! Good Heavens! and is this the liberty of the Press? is this the use to which a free press should be devoted? The interests of the country are to be sealed and signed away forever—and then comes in the liberty of the Press!

When a representative of this country once said "After I have given my vote I am ready to meet investigation," at the same time signifying that such a procedure would be improper before, what were the indignant feelings of all of you?

It would be a pretty thing indeed, if a cabal in congress who might surround the president, should alone be allowed to give tone to the measures of government, and leave the people nothing else to do but to follow them.

The writer in the Reporter acknowledges "whatever the people WILL, must be done," at the same time that he would deprive them of having any will. Ridiculous!

That there was a general suspicion on the subject of Canada, among the best republicans, is a fact which cannot be concealed. No matter how this suspicion was created, it is sufficient that it existed—and existed too among some of the representatives of the people who stood high in the republican ranks.

After all we are much gratified to see that our opinions have been adopted by some of the best patriots of which our country can boast—and we are still more gratified in the knowledge of the fact, that we have at least been the cause of embodying the public will into its present mass, on the subject of the possession of Canada—thereby defeating the views of any cabal of any party, from sacrificing the interests of the country.

It is not our object to hunt up characters who advocated or opposed the surrender of Canada. We are influenced by nobler motives. We are satisfied to know that we have used our endeavors to prevent its surrender—but it is ungenerous and unmanly that those who have exercised the liberty of the press, in advocating their country's dearest interest, should be so unhesitatingly denounced in a republican paper.

Further operations under Gen. Jackson are postponed until the 15th or 20th inst. This delay is caused by the want of supplies. The Creek Indians are becoming much alarmed since the late defeat, and some of them are already suing for peace. The Georgia army, according to late accounts, was in motion against the Creek towns.

At a Dinner given to com. PENNY in Albany, the following toast was given by Gen. ANSTRONG:

Governor Shelby and the gallant militia of Kentucky.

OBITUARY.
Died in this place yesterday morning, Major LAVI HUKILL, of the United States' army, after a short illness, produced by the fatigues and exposures of a camp life for the last 12 months.

Perhaps there was no man in the army of his rank whose military reputation stood higher—and from whom his country might have expected more aid had he lived. Major Hukill served in the Staff of Gen. Harrison, during nearly all his operations to the N. West—was with the general at Fort Meigs—and on every occasion acquitted himself with credit. His relatives, friends and country, must deeply deplore his untimely death.

Boston, Nov. 15.
Married last evening, by the Rev. Dr. HARRIS of Dorchester, his excellency Major-General DEARBORN, of the U. States army, to Mrs. SARAH BOWDOIN, widow of the late James Bowdoin, Esq. at her residence in Milk street.

press our enemy—save our property—and to destroy British mercantile influence, which has been preying so long and so alarmingly upon the vitals of the country.

Mr. Jefferson's policy has been to preserve the ancient independent spirit of his countrymen—and wherever that spirit has been corrupted, it has been his steady aim to regenerate it.

Mr. Jefferson's opponents have continually advocated a licentious commerce, which has so much injured the morals of our eastern countrymen.

If the influence of British connexions had operated to the west as they have to the east, the militia of Kentucky, of Tennessee, &c. would never have acquired a reputation equal to the ancient republicans of Greece or Rome—but on the contrary their character would have been as disgraceful as it is now respectable. Fortunately for the nation, the western people depend on themselves, and not upon the British—and what regulation soever Britain make with respect to commerce, she can neither make us love nor fear her.

If this had been the situation of our eastern brethren, as it would have been (had a policy the reverse of Jay's treaty been adopted) the militia of those states which have disgraced themselves, would have enjoyed a reputation equal to ours.

MR. BIBB'S DEFENCE.
We publish in this day's Gazette. The public have now a fair opportunity of deciding on the merits or demerits of the vote against the embargo; their particular attention will doubtless be drawn, to that part of the defence which denounces so unequivocally an embargo-policy.

We deem it unnecessary to make any comment upon a defence so weak—the principles of which are so much at variance with the principles and interests of the people of this country.

THE RIGHT OF DISCUSSION.
Our readers will recollect the solicitude with which we commenced and treated the subject of "the possession of Canada." On a former occasion we gave the cause which produced the remarks on that subject—at the same time expressing our belief that there existed no intention on the part of the administration to yield a single foot of Canada when conquered—and that we had been induced to this opinion by information we had lately received. But this it seems is not sufficient. According to a correspondent of the Reporter we were wrong ever to dare to discuss the subject until the decision of government was actually known—nay, we suppose, published! Good Heavens! and is this the liberty of the Press? is this the use to which a free press should be devoted? The interests of the country are to be sealed and signed away forever—and then comes in the liberty of the Press!

When a representative of this country once said "After I have given my vote I am ready to meet investigation," at the same time signifying that such a procedure would be improper before, what were the indignant feelings of all of you?

It would be a pretty thing indeed, if a cabal in congress who might surround the president, should alone be allowed to give tone to the measures of government, and leave the people nothing else to do but to follow them.

The writer in the Reporter acknowledges "whatever the people WILL, must be done," at the same time that he would deprive them of having any will. Ridiculous!

That there was a general suspicion on the subject of Canada, among the best republicans, is a fact which cannot be concealed. No matter how this suspicion was created, it is sufficient that it existed—and existed too among some of the representatives of the people who stood high in the republican ranks.

After all we are much gratified to see that our opinions have been adopted by some of the best patriots of which our country can boast—and we are still more gratified in the knowledge of the fact, that we have at least been the cause of embodying the public will into its present mass, on the subject of the possession of Canada—thereby defeating the views of any cabal of any party, from sacrificing the interests of the country.

It is not our object to hunt up characters who advocated or opposed the surrender of Canada. We are influenced by nobler motives. We are satisfied to know that we have used our endeavors to prevent its surrender—but it is ungenerous and unmanly that those who have exercised the liberty of the press, in advocating their country's dearest interest, should be so unhesitatingly denounced in a republican paper.

Further operations under Gen. Jackson are postponed until the 15th or 20th inst. This delay is caused by the want of supplies. The Creek Indians are becoming much alarmed since the late defeat, and some of them are already suing for peace. The Georgia army, according to late accounts, was in motion against the Creek towns.

At a Dinner given to com. PENNY in Albany, the following toast was given by Gen. ANSTRONG:

Governor Shelby and the gallant militia of Kentucky.

OBITUARY.
Died in this place yesterday morning, Major LAVI HUKILL, of the United States' army, after a short illness, produced by the fatigues and exposures of a camp life for the last 12 months.

Perhaps there was no man in the army of his rank whose military reputation stood higher—and from whom his country might have expected more aid had he lived. Major Hukill served in the Staff of Gen. Harrison, during nearly all his operations to the N. West—was with the general at Fort Meigs—and on every occasion acquitted himself with credit. His relatives, friends and country, must deeply deplore his untimely death.

Boston, Nov. 15.
Married last evening, by the Rev. Dr. HARRIS of Dorchester, his excellency Major-General DEARBORN, of the U. States army, to Mrs. SARAH BOWDOIN, widow of the late James Bowdoin, Esq. at her residence in Milk street.

BURNING OF THE STATE-HOUSE.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 29, 1813.
The honorable the Judges of the court of appeals.

GENTLEMEN—The great disaster that happened yesterday to the State-house, and the different public offices therein, renders it particularly necessary for the satisfaction of the public, that an immediate enquiry be made into the causes which produced this misfortune. May I request the favor of you gentlemen, immediately to enter into that enquiry, and report to me as early as convenient, the information you may be able to collect on that head, as well as of the public property and papers, &c. that may have been consumed in the conflagration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHELBY.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 30.
SIR—Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of yesterday, we have made such enquiry in relation to the cause of the conflagration of the capitol, and the public loss of records, &c. thereby produced, as the nature of the case, and the means within our power have permitted.

The information obtained does not enable us to say definitely, how, or by whose agency, the disaster happened; but we feel a perfect conviction that it is not ascribable to the fault of any of the officers of government. We entertain but little doubt, that the fire commenced in the middle room of the third story, in which the office of the adjutant general was kept. The progress that the fire had made there when first discovered, and that a light was seen in that part of the building the preceding night, are circumstances which, taken in connection with the fact that no fire had been kept in either of the adjacent rooms on the same floor for more than a week prior to the occurrence of the disaster, strongly impressed upon the mind the belief, that it must have originated in that room.

How it could have happened there, as the door was locked and the key lost, is certainly involved in some degree of mystery. But it is probable that the key may have been in the possession of some of the negroes of the town, who have sought this as the most secret apartment of the building for the purpose of secluding themselves from observation, while engaged in some idle or illicit sport. In this way alone, are all the facts of which we are informed reconcilable.

Upon the other branch of the enquiry to which your excellency requested our attention, it is with pleasure we feel authorised to state, that far less injury has been sustained in the public offices than could have been expected. The offices on the lower floor, consisting of the Register's, Treasurer's, Auditor's and public Printer's, as far as information can yet be obtained, owing to the unavoidable confusion attending an indiscriminate removal and placing of the records, papers, &c. seem preserved free from material injury. But greater injury has been sustained in the offices on the third floor: some of the books and papers deposited in the Secretary's office were consumed; but it seems that the most important documents and files belonging to that office are secured. And most of the papers &c. deposited in the office of the adjutant general, and of the secretary of state, have been entirely consumed.

We are respectfully, your most obedient humble servants,

JOHN BOYLE,
WILLIAM LOGAN,
WILLIAM OWSLEY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOV. OF KENTUCKY.

"The cause of the army passing Prescott with so trivial a loss, (says the Argus) is stated to have been the following expedient adopted by the general: the old and damaged boats were collected, and in the early part of the night sent down the river with a bare sufficiency of men to conduct them, the enemy, mistaking them for the army, commenced a tremendous cannonade, and continued it till towards morning, when their fire ceased, and the troops passed down in safety."

A late London paper contains a regular account of the capture of the Macedonian frigate by the Tenedos; and states that we had 127 killed and wounded, but that the British loss was trifling!!

After announcing the victory, the same paper has the following paragraph:

"Division of the United States.—In addition to the above gratifying intelligence, we learn that the eastern states of America have, in the most unanimous manner expressed their determination of seceding from their allegiance, unless the government make peace with England."

MONSTROUS BARBARITY.
By correct information we had occasion to relate in our paper of the 21st ult. the sufferings of the unfortunate Americans, prisoners at Halifax, and the ruffian severity of the enemy towards them.—It is now in our power to say, that the narrative then given is declared by an officer, who has witnessed the same conduct, to be substantially correct—and we are favored by this gentleman with some painful additions—horrid in the extreme—and which call loudly upon our government for retributive justice. Though retaliation may in the general acceptance of the term be considered as deviating from the principles of humanity—yet a resort of this kind in relation to the situation of our friends in the hands of the enemy, could be in no wise detrimental, but, on the contrary, would teach an inhuman foe, that as the war was waged for the protection and freedom of our citizens, we have a spirit and sufficient firmness to resent those abuses. Where one of our brethren is thus a victim, let two of the enemy suffer for the offence.—Let our government adopt a course of this nature and we should soon find the principle of starvation cease—black hole imprisonment! no more heard of—oppressions and the shackles of tyranny never more administered to the degradation of the sons of independence—let them know that we are jealous of our rights and are determined to support them.

In relation to the disgusting particulars it is well that the public should have an idea of the place where our Americans are confined. To give a full description is not in our power; but agreeably to information received, *Melville Island*, where TWELVE HUNDRED Americans are confined, is but little above the surface of the water and from its low situation is generally very unhealthy—its circumference, about 1600 feet—on this nauseous spot is situated a building of two stories—150 feet in length and 40 feet broad—and of the upper room 30 feet is set apart for the sick—the remainder of this apartment now contains 185 American prisoners. In the lower room are 770 more crowded up to breathe the same breath and generate disease by this narrow confinement—350 more are near this island on board a prison ship. In this situation on the most rigorous treatment our brethren remain—the brave tars of our navy and many of the soldiers

of our country are here doomed to breathe their last from a pestilence which carries off 3 or 4 of a day—and to heighten the poignancy of their reflections, they are told by the British Agent Miller, "to die and be damned—The King has 150 acres of land to bury them on."

Among the numerous instances of their sufferings, this in particular is worthy of record. A boy, an apprentice to an American merchant, being among the number of prisoners, the British officers endeavored to inveigle him away, and, by promises, to induce him to enter the navy—during this procedure, Lieut. Black, 3d of the Yorktown Privateer, a friend to the boy, observed, "Joe don't go," for which he was immediately seized, and forced into the *Black hole or Dungeon*, where he remained 10 days on three quarters allowance! *E. Argus.*

Journeymen Printers.
ONE or two good workmen will be employed on application at the Gazette Office.

New Printing Establishment.
H. C. SLEIGHT

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the business of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in Mr. E. Yeiser's three story brick building, on the corner of Main and Main Cross streets, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line on the most reasonable terms, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch. His printing materials are new, and having served a regular apprenticeship in the city of New-York, he flatters himself that the public will bestow a portion of their patronage on him, and assures them that he will not be unthankful for their favors.

N. B. One or two Apprentices wanted immediately to the above business, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. H. C. S.

Those subscribers to the American Statesman who have not received the last number of that paper, are requested to apply as above.

To Printers.
The subscriber wishes to sell a complete Printing-Office for a COUNTRY NEWSPAPER, (with the exception of a Press.) The materials are nearly new. Payments made easy. Apply to **H. C. SLEIGHT.**
Lexington, Dec. 6, 1813. 49-4f

Notice.
THE partnership of Robertson and Warfield is dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to them, will please to call on E. Warfield and discharge their accounts or notes—he being duly authorised to close all the concerns of that firm.

E. WARFIELD has a large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, which he will continue to sell by WHOLESALE or RETAIL—any person desirous of purchasing a handsome stock of Goods, some of which were purchased before the rise of goods—may find it to their interest to call on him very soon—he has such a one for sale. The terms will be made easy, on giving acceptances in Lexington, or approved negotiable notes. The amount of stock about \$14000, first cost. December 6, 1813. 49-3t.

Lexington Library.
THE SHARE-HOLDERS are respectfully invited to call at the library room, and discharge their semiannual contributions, which become due this day. Persons in arrears will do well to balance their accounts; and those who have claims, unadjusted, will exhibit their vouchers for settlement.

Per Order,
THOMAS M. PRENTISS,
LIBRARIAN.
December 4, 1813. 49-4f.

(Extract from the Bye-Laws.)
EVERY Share-holder who shall be in arrears, for a semiannual contribution on maintenance, shall forfeit and pay a fine, of 25 cents, per month, for each and every share, on which he shall so make default.

Notice.
AN ELECTION of Eleven Trustees for the town of Lexington, for the year 1814 will be held at the court house in said town on the first Saturday in January next, it being the first day of the month; to commence at 10 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington,
PETER I. ROBERT, CLK.
December 6, 1813. 49-4f.

HAT-MANUFACTORY.
THE Subscriber having become solely interested in the HATTING BUSINESS, will carry it on as usual at the former stand. He thanks his friends and the public for their encouragement, and assures them his exertions will be used to the utmost for their satisfaction.

SAMUEL P. COCK.
Lexington, Dec 6, 1813. 49

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
GIVEN FOR
Water-rotted Hemp,
Delivered at John Hart's rope-walk.
R. MEGOWAN & Co.
Lexington, Dec 6, 1813. 49

TAKEN up by John Gale in Gallatin county, on the waters of Eagle creek, near Blanton's horse mill, one BLACK MARE, three years old last spring, 14 hands high, neck docked nor branded; appraised to \$20, this 23d day of October, 1813. 49

SAM'L TODD, J. P. & C.

Coach and Harness Makers.
ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-4f

Book Auction.
THIS EVENING,

At the Auction Room on Cheapside, will be sold a valuable collection of BOOKS, MAPS and PICTURES—and

ON THURSDAY EVENING
next, a large collection of Books, Playing-Cards, Morocco Pocket Books, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, &c. &c. The sale to commence at six o'clock.

D. BBADFORD, Auct.
December 6, 1813.

THE TAILORING BUSINESS
IS carried on by the subscriber on Main street, next door to Holloway, Bain & Steel's Hat Manufactory—where every attention will be given to those who may favour me with their work.

JAMES DEVERS.
December 6, 1813. 49-4f



Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in Philadelphia only at his Family Medicine Ware-house, No. 137, North-east corner of Race and North Second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL
OR, NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
Price one Dollar and fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, and various complaints resulting from impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor, Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases, of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and joints, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
Price \$1.50 cents.

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the whooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,
(Price two dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S STOMACHIC BITTERS.
(Price one dollar.)

Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the bark, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

DR. ROBERTSON'S INFALLIBLE WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families. Price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swollen belly; great thirst; the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or choleric pains; an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitation of the heart; swoonings, cold sweats; palsy, epileptic fits, &c. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

DR. DYOTT'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant fevers.

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)
These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious, Fever, Ague and Fever, Cholera, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestions, Costiveness, Hypochondria & Hysterical complaints, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

They are particularly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

DR. DYOTT'S PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the Itch.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

DR. DYOTT'S INFALLIBLE TOOTH-ACH DROPS,
Price 50 cents.

CIRCASSIAN EYE-WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all disorders of the eyes. Price 50 cents.

DR. TISSOT'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

THE BALM OF IBERIA.

Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. &c.

(Price two dollars.)

THE RESTORATIVE DENTIFRICE
For cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

Since these invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects—many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by the following agents:
Messrs. M'Calla, Gains & Co.—Lexington, Ky.
James Ritchie, Merchant, Winchester, Ky.
Messrs. Crockett & Weiseger, Frankfort, Ky.
John & James Bradshaw, Shelbyville, Ky.
William R. Hynes, Bardstown, Ky.
Messrs. Leitcher & McKee, Lancaster, Ky.
Pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis at each of the above places.
July 29, 1813. 29—e. o. 1 year.

Soap and Candle Factory.
JOHN G. COWLING & Co's.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY, at the upper end of Main street, a little above Redd & Womack's Carriage shop, is now complete for the reception of any article requisite in such manufacture.

JOHN G. COWLING & Co.
WILL CONSTANTLY GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH, FOR

TALLOW, CRACKLINS, HOGS LARD, ROSIN & KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES.

Families, Lime and Brick burners, Distillers, &c. who may not reside at too great a distance from town, may find it to their interest to save their ashes, and send them to the said factory, where, for every bushel of prime ashes, they will receive nine pence.

The inhabitants of Lexington will render a service to the above mentioned establishment, by charging their servants to save their ashes.

Any person who may be desirous to contract for the delivering of any quantity of Hogs Lard—say from 1000 to 20,000 lbs. weight, during the present Autumn and Winter, will please apply to

JOHN G. COWLING.
Lexington, Sept. 7, 1813. 36—tf.

Kentucky Farmers' ALMANAC,
For the year 1814,

Just Published and for sale at this Office.

Winter Goods.

JOHN A. GOREHAM, & Co
HAVE just received a large supply of fashionable

Merchandise,
from Philadelphia, which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.

November 8, 1813. 45—13c.

THE highest price IN CASH will be given for

FLAX SEED,
delivered at our shop in Lexington, next door to Oliver Keene's.

Downing & Grant.

N. B. We have a quantity of LINSEED OIL for sale.

July 12, 1813. D. & G. 28—tf

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO MAN, who was brought up to house business. Enquire of the printer.

October 4, 1813. 40—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. P. SCHATZEL has removed from his late

stand to the third house above the Insurance Company, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he has still on hand and offers for sale, wholesale, a pretty general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

N. ORLEANS SUGAR, by the hhd. or bbl.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, by the bbl.

8 CEEEROONS SPANISH INDIGO,

10,000 wt. ROLL BRIMSTONE,

PEPPER, PIMENTO, GINGER,

MIDDER, ALLUM, COPPERS,

GUN POWDER, IMPERIAL & YOUNG HYSON TEA,

MADEIRA WINE.
Lexington, Aug. 16, 1813.

Vaucluse Academy.

I PURPOSE resuming my school on the first

Monday in Nov.—Students from a distance can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood, and at my house. The English, Latin and Greek languages, with science in its different departments, will be taught as the progress of the students may require. Should I meet with sufficient encouragement, a set of Maps and Globes, will be procured, to facilitate the study of Geography, and Astronomy.

J. MOORE.

Vaucluse, two miles from Lexington, October 9th, 1813. 41—tf.

For Sale.

On a short credit, an Invoice of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

Amounting to between 4 and \$5000, at a very small advance. Apply at the Commission Store of

D. BRADFORD, Auct.
October 19, 1813.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from before Doctor

M'Calla's shop, on Wednesday morning the 13th instant, a BAY HORSE—his hind feet and right fore foot white, a white snip on his nose, shod before, about fifteen hands high, five years old, had on a blind bridle and a rope round his neck. Whoever will give information where the said horse can be found, or deliver him to me, one mile from Lexington on the Georgetown road, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS GARNER.
October 22, 1813. 43—tf

Cry aloud & spare not.

Hailo! good people, come and see,

Behold the poverty of me;

My clothes are old and badly worn,

I've little left to keep me warm.

The winds they do blow winter's cold,

I can't my feeble tongue withhold.

The old arrears, you'll settle up

Which you have taken from my shop;

In justice you will pay the score

And keep the officer from your door.

Tax is high, house rent is higher,

To distress, I've no desire.

I hope my request you will meet,

And draw from me a full receipt,

Then my little stock will increase

To stand with you the winter's blast.

W. T. ORYAN.
October 25, 1813. 43—tf

To Rent.

THE subscriber will rent his House, Store

and Cellar—as also a Coach-House and Stable if required: the occupant can have the

stock on hand, on a credit by giving negotiable paper with a good indorser.—For further particulars enquire at the said house.

DANIEL WHITE.
Lexington, October 15, 1813. 42

Boarding.

PETER I. ROBERT, will keep boarders in the

house lately occupied by Mr. Robert M'Gowan, on Main street, between the stores of

Humphreys and Morton, and Thomas D. Owings.
Lexington, September 13, 1813.

J. H. & L. HAWKINS

Have just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of

GOODS.

They were well laid in at cash prices, and will be sold low for cash.

They have for sale about \$5000 worth goods by the Piece or Package.

Best COTTON, by the bale.

COFFEE, by the barrel.

TEAS, by the box.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.

They give Cash for Feathers and Linsey.
November 8, 1813. 45

WILLIAM ROSS'S,

Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store

Next door to Mr. John Keiser's and nearly opposite the Market house.

WHERE he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of Boots, Shoes & Groceries, to wit:—

Fairtop and backstrap Boots

Cossack do

Three quarters do.

Men's fine leather lined Shoes

Men's buff shoes

Men's shoes with straps or buckles

Men's fine leather and morocco pumps

Men's coarse shoes

Boys fine and coarse shoes

Ladies London dress kid & morocco shoes

Ladies high heeled shoes

Do welted shoes

Do with wains heel ball

Ladies morocco shoes with straps

Ladies plain morocco slippers of different colors

Ladies morocco cork

GROCERIES.

Dried currants

Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves

Allspice, ginger and pepper

Madder, copperas, digo and allum

Spanish and common segars, best quality

Chewing & smoking tobacco

Soft shell almonds

Box raisins & prunes

Salmon, shad, mackerel and codfish

Scotch and pickled herrings

Cotton, skates and marbles

Domuth, Scotch, Lancaster and Rappee Snuff, No. 1.

Patent Lamps

Glass and Tin Ware, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low for CASH in hand.

Lexington, October 4, 1813. 43—tf

NEW GOODS.

ROBERTSON & WARFIELD have a large

assortment of Woolen and other GOODS, which they wish to dispose of chiefly by wholesale.

80 ps. Flannel, assorted

70 fine and coarse Cloths

2 bales Blankets

600 ps. India Muslins

50 Shirting Muslins

50 doz. Cotton Shawls

300 Knives and Forks

100 Pocket and Pen Knives

50 Pad and Port Padlocks

60 Drawer, Cupboard, and Trunk Locks

27 Knob Locks

300,000 Cut an wrought Tacks

100,000 Cut and wrought Sprigs

120 groce Wood Screws

10 Gimblets

800 pr. women's leather & morocco Shoes

500 men and boys' leather Shoes

600 misses' and children's Shoes

A good assortment of Saddlery, Queensware and Groceries.

Merchants purchasing in Lexington, will probably be able to get some bargains by calling and examining the above assortment.

November 1st, 1813. 44—tf.

NOTICE.

THOSE that have any demands against me

will call for settlement—and those indebted to me by note or book account, are requested

to call and pay or close their accounts—if not done in one month from this time, I shall be

compelled to place the claims in the hands of a collector, very much against my wishes.

E. WARFIELD.
November 1st, 1813. 44

J. H. Hawkins

HAS removed his office to the house adjoining the corner house on Main street, occupied by his brother as a store. His clients who have sustained any loss by his absence shall be reimbursed on application.

November 8, 1813. 45

FOR SALE

THE vacant lot on Main street near the Bank of the Insurance Company.

About 49 acres of out lots, near the former residence of James Hughes, esq. Thirty acres well timbered.

The new brick house and lot opposite the present residence of Mrs. Russell, and on which a rope walk lately stood.

The house and lot on Hill street, now occupied by the subscriber.

J. H. HAWKINS.
November 8, 1813. 45—tf

NEW GOODS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

No. 44, MAIN STREET,

Have just received a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEEN'S WARE, HARD WARE.

Chiefly purchased for Cash, and will be sold at a low advance, on accommodating terms.

Lexington, 31st Aug. 1813. 35

M'Calla, Gains & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general supply of genuine MEDICINE and PAINTS, in addition to their former stock.

ALSO, QUANTITY OF

Lemon Acid, of superior quality, for making Punch, Lemonade, which is equal to the Fresh Fruit, and will keep any length of time. A generous deduction made to Tavern Keepers and others who buy by the quantity.

They likewise keep up the supply of Doct. Rogers' Pulmonic Deturgent, in Cakes, for the cure of Coughs, Consumptions, &c.

They wish to purchase a quantity of clean white clover seed of the present years crop.

Lexington, July 20th, 1813.

Fresh and Cheap Goods.

JAMES LEMON

HAS just received and is now opening at his store on Mill street, an elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, QUEEN'S GLASS & TIN WARE, BRANDY, RUM & SPIRITS, of every kind, by the barrel, gallon or quart.

ALSO— quantity of SANDY LICK SALT, PENITENTIARY NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he offers for sale unusually low for Cash.

He has two rooms above his store, and a kitchen under his comping room—also, a house suitable for a small family, adjoining his dwelling, which he will let, for any number of months.

Lexington, November 1, 1813. 44

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

Boots & Shoes,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

Ladies Shoes,